

The Scranton Tribune

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SCRANTON, JULY 3, 1899.

The express companies doing business in Scranton continue to violate the law which requires delivery of packages to all consignees alike.

A Patient Community. If a number of men should band together for the purpose of collecting the fifth from the sewers and afterward throwing handfuls of it against the doors of only one resident of our city...

Secretary Alger has issued a disclaimer of Pingree. It is in the form of a statement to the press denying that a political alliance has been formed between them.

General King says that the Filipinos are capable of self-government, but it is doubtful if the general would care to be one of the subjects of such a government.

It is believed that Lillian Blauvelt makes a mistake in declining to sing in opera. Lillian has a pretty face, a fine voice and a Dakota divorce.

It is safe to predict that President Kruger, not long hence, will be a man of less conceit and more knowledge.

Even the New York Sun admits that the psychological moment has come for General Alger to retire.

The Devil's Island is about as difficult to locate on the maps as Aguirre's capital.

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There are complications quite apart from the Pingree episode which require the selection of a new secretary of war. Chief of these is the practically unanimous belief of the American people that General Alger is unfit for the place.

The Dewey home fund is growing at a pace which indicates that sometime in the next century it will be large enough to purchase a few rough boards.

Suggestion of a Comparison. Readers of McClure's magazine for the current month will find in Miss Tarbell's paper on Lincoln materials for an interesting comparison.

When Mr. Bookwalter was in Russia he was shown a train in course of preparation which, when completed, was to be one of many designed to traverse the entire route.

Unusual precautions are taken for safety. Every vest (less than a mile) there is a track guard, whose duty it is to go over the line before and after every train, to make sure that nothing is wrong.

While the dissatisfaction of the anti-imperialists with the war policy of President McKinley does not amount in numbers or in respectability to that which thirty-five years ago menaced Abraham Lincoln, it does by its methods and especially by its eager seizure of military disappointments in some degree recall the chapter in war history so vividly presented in Miss Tarbell's narrative.

The Missouri Supreme court has affirmed the constitutionality of the anti-trust act recently put on the statute books in that state, which made it impossible for "combinations in re-

soup, as fine a beefsteak as you ever ate, a splendid roast chicken whole, potatoes and other vegetables, and a bottle of American beer for one ruble—about fifty cents."

We could quote at indefinite length from this most readable volume passages which would radically conflict with the prevalent American conception of Russia as a great personification of tyranny and semi-barbarism, but lack of space demands a halt.

Cyclist Murphy's mile-a-minute feat, though interesting, belongs within the list of follies which mankind would never miss.

Woman has just won the privilege of admission to the bar of France but judging from the French census figures her place of duty will continue to be in the home.

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straint of trade" to enforce collection of debts. Missouri trusts will therefore employ the cash system and the only sufferers, as usual, will be their patrons.

The Troy, N. Y., Times has entered upon the forty-ninth year of its existence, old in usefulness and ripe in prosperity, but young in spirit as the day when it was founded.

He said further: "I have lost faith in cyclones. No man can continue to believe that a cyclone after he has been betrayed. Had the cyclone given me proper warning, had it said that at such and such a time it intended to make a visit to where I was inspecting the luxuriant timber growth of beautiful Wisconsin I would have known what to do. I would have gone somewhere else and probably averted the cyclone."

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of a cyclone, never criticized any of its relatives, never made fun of its mother-in-law, but in fact, always minded my own business, in regard to cyclones, and was the victim of a base assault. Why should a cyclone single me out? Why should it come and make me a target for its low wit? If I had ever given a cyclone reason for its attack there would be some explanation for my present condition, but I am an innocent man. This shows that the cyclone possesses many of the characteristics of an Indian. It is not to be trusted. I wouldn't take the word of a cyclone for my recent experience under any circumstances."

He said further: "I have lost faith in cyclones. No man can continue to believe that a cyclone after he has been betrayed. Had the cyclone given me proper warning, had it said that at such and such a time it intended to make a visit to where I was inspecting the luxuriant timber growth of beautiful Wisconsin I would have known what to do. I would have gone somewhere else and probably averted the cyclone."

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THE CENTER OF POPULATION.

From the New York Sun. By the first national census taken in 1790, when the population of the country was not much greater than of New York city today, the center of population was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, though to the west of that city, in 1800, in 1810 it was near Washington, in 1820 it was at Woodstock, Va., and in 1830, 1840 and 1850 in the present state of West Virginia. In 1860 it was a little to the south of Chillicothe, O., this being the first official appearance of Ohio as the center of population, though it has remained the political center of population steadily ever since. In 1870 the center of population was on a line in Ohio between Chillicothe and Cincinnati; in 1880 it was in the neighborhood of Cincinnati; and in 1890, the year of the last national census, it was in Decatur county, Ind., near the Ohio boundary, and on a line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The government estimate of the present population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, is 75,000,000 on June 1, and all sections of the country have participated, though not equally, in the growth of population since 1790, when it was 3,929,000.

By the coming census the Ohio and Mississippi Valley states will probably be shown to have gained less from direct foreign immigration than in any previous decade, while the citizens of the Middle and New England states have relatively gained more. There has been a substantial increase in population, larger, probably, than in any period since the close of the civil war, in the Southern and South border states, and a much larger increase in those of the Southwest, most notably in Texas, the total vote of which increased from 230,000 in 1850 to 2,600,000 in 1890 and 5,000,000 in 1898. The population of Texas (2,200,000 in 1890) is probably near 3,000,000. A state census taken of Kansas in 1895, on the other hand, showed the population of that state to be less than in 1850, while in the same period the population of New Jersey had increased 100 per cent. Between 1850 and 1890 the population of Florida increased from 250,000 to 465,000, while the population of South Dakota (225,000 in 1890) was returned as 230,000 five years later.

The growth of population in American states between 1850 and 1900 will be in accordance with the increase of the urban population in each rather than with the gain in agricultural districts. As a majority of the cities are in the North, it appears likely that the "center of population" in 1900 will be on or near the banks of the Wabash in the state of Indiana, at some point northwesterly from the present center and nearer the Illinois than the Ohio state line.

W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record. A Biblical student in Washington declares that if the descriptions of Solomon's temple are accurately given in the Bible and by secular authorities the total value of that edifice and its contents of the civil war, in the Southern and South border states, and a much larger increase in those of the Southwest, most notably in Texas, the total vote of which increased from 230,000 in 1850 to 2,600,000 in 1890 and 5,000,000 in 1898. The population of Texas (2,200,000 in 1890) is probably near 3,000,000. A state census taken of Kansas in 1895, on the other hand, showed the population of that state to be less than in 1850, while in the same period the population of New Jersey had increased 100 per cent. Between 1850 and 1890 the population of Florida increased from 250,000 to 465,000, while the population of South Dakota (225,000 in 1890) was returned as 230,000 five years later.

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